

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.
A message from the House by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Hobbs, Thomas, Russell and Grey, and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Governor, making certain Military appointments, and the rule requiring the message to lie on the table one day being suspended, the nominations were confirmed.

Mr. HAMBLETON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary examine and report to the Senate, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, whether under the provisions of the Constitution a county having a number of votes equal to the ratio, can be added to a county having less voters than the number fixed by the ratio, and that they make report in writing, so that the same may be entered upon the Journal.

Mr. RICE moved to amend the resolution, by striking out "the committee on the Judiciary" and insert therefor "the Attorney General."

After some debate by Messrs. Hambleton and Grey in support of the resolution, Mr. Rice in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Helm, Patterson and Hardin in opposition to both resolution and amendment.

Mr. HEADY moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and the yeas and nays being called thereupon, the vote stood: Yeas 26—Nays 10. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. McNARY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

Mr. DRAFFIN had the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to amend the law establishing the town of Cornishville, which was appropriately referred, and he thereupon had leave to report the said bill, which was read and passed.

Mr. HOBBS had the unanimous consent of the Senate to report a bill from a Select Committee, to incorporate the Long Run Baptist Church of Jefferson county; read and passed.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. McMILLAN and FOX as the members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate, to solicit the address of the Rev. ROBERT J. BECKENRIDGE, on Common Schools, for publication, in conformity with the resolution adopted on yesterday.

By unanimous consent, various bills from the House had their first and second readings and were appropriately referred.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Cumberland River Railroad Company, with an amendment from the House; concurred in.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown, and Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Companies, with an amendment from the House; concurred in.

The Apportionment Bill.

On motion of Mr. HARDIN, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Apportionment Bill, and the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. BRIEN moved to amend the bill so as to unite Livingston and Marshall counties, and to give them one Representative, and to give to Calloway a separate Representative—the bill as it stands unites Calloway and Marshall.

Mr. BRIEN addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment—contending that justice and right and the Constitution, demanded that Calloway should have a separate Representative, and the small counties of Livingston and Marshall should be united—which done, they then have but a few more voters than the ratio. He did not wish to detain the Senate—he felt called upon to make a plain statement of facts in the case, and having discharged that duty he left the matter in the hands of the Senate.

Mr. PATTERSON spoke in opposition to the amendment, at length. He went into an examination of the strength of the various counties adjoining Calloway, declaring that she could draw residuums from no where which would entitle her to a separate Representative—Marshall had not the ratio, and she, neither, could draw residuum sufficient—the two lay broad side of each other and the Constitution was plain and explicit in such cases; from their affinity these two counties should go together. Livingston was differently situated—she adjoined Caldwell and drew a residuum from that county of near six hundred votes, more than enough to entitle Livingston with her own vote to a separate Representative; these counties were naturally allied, and it was right that Caldwell's residuum should go to Livingston—various counties with a large vote than Calloway and Marshall added together, had but one Representative, and from the circumstances surrounding them, this state of case was right. The same reasons existed four years ago for the adoption of the amendment now proposed, and the Senate then refused to make it; he was perfectly willing now to leave it to the Senate, and if they believed the amendment right, just, expedient and constitutional he would cheerfully submit to its decision, but he did not believe they would so determine.

Mr. BRIEN replied to the Senator from Caldwell, reviewing his position in relation to residuums, affinity, &c., and contended most strenuously that the two small counties of Calloway and Marshall should vote together. These counties had just as much right to draw the residuum of Caldwell as Livingston—they adjoined the county of the gentleman. Every principle of right and justice required that the apportionment, eight years ago, should have been made as he now proposes to do, and he hoped that his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. JAMES also replied to the Senator from Caldwell. He knew the constitution was plain and explicit, not as the gentleman had presented it, but as the amendment proposed. He then went into a review of the strength of the different counties, their geographical positions, &c., and contending that the residuum from Caldwell belonged properly to Crittenden. The committee on the apportionment had twice decided in favor of this proposition, but had finally reported Calloway and Marshall together. The gentleman from Caldwell had spoken of extraneous influences. He wished that no such thing as party should be known in forming the Apportionment bill; the affinity and intercourse between counties had nothing to do with this matter. If the bill was perfectly acceptable to him in every other particular but attaching Calloway and Marshall together, he could not, and would not vote for it. The proposition was right, clearly, and should be adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON rejoined, surveying the whole subjects, the strength of the different counties in that section, the disposition made of the various residuums, and declaring that Calloway could draw from no where but Marshall, and she having none to give, the constitution is plain and explicit, and they

must be attached, and vote together. The last thing his constituents said to him when leaving home was, to oppose this proposition. It might be supposed that he had some feeling upon the subject—he had, and he was representing the feelings of his constituents in opposing this proposition.

Mr. WALL desired to know from the chairman of the committee which reported this bill, by what process they had arrived at the report they had made. He desired to vote right, and until this was done, he should be voting entirely in the dark.

Mr. TODD, the chairman of said committee, then went into a statement, showing how they had commenced and proceeded in forming the bill—commencing at the lower end of the State, and showing the strength of the different counties, and giving it as his own, and the opinion of the committee, that according to the letter of the constitution, the counties of Calloway and Marshall should vote together.

Mr. BRADLEY discussed the merits of the question in *extenso*—showing the strength of the different counties, and supporting the apportionment made by the bill up to the county of Calloway; the union of that county and Marshall, was unjust; all he desired was that he and other Senators should discharge their duty according to the constitution—he had not one word to say about parties—they should cut no figure in this matter—the union of Livingston and Marshall was fair and just, and should be done; this would satisfy the constitution; the bill as reported would not do so in this particular, in his opinion, and he should therefore vote for the amendment.

The debate was continued by Senators Helm, Brien, Patterson and James. The debate having been concluded, and the question being "shall the amendment be adopted?" the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. JAMES moved a call of the roll, and three Senators were found to be absent.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved an adjournment. The motion was lost.

The yeas and nays being then taken on the amendment, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, English, Evans, Fox, Headly, James, Marshall, McNary, Rice, Thomas, Thurman and Young—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Daffin, Grey, Hardin, Hawkins, Helm, Henderson, Hobbs, Holloy, McMillan, Patterson, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, Taylor, Todd, Walker, Wall, White and Williams—21.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICE offered to amend the bill by giving to Nelson only one—the bill gives her two members in the House of Representatives.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 10, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Pratt, Wood, Holmes, Warren, Bailey and Coleman.

Mr. HUGHES, for the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Hudson,) he being detained from the House, by sickness, presented two petitions, which were appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. COLLINS, Internal Improvement—a bill for the benefit of the Board of Internal Improvement; read and passed.

Mr. HUGHES had leave to offer a resolution in relation to the claim of Robert Williams; referred.
Mr. COLLINS, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Falmouth Bridge Company; read, but withdrawn on request.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on Enrollments, made a report.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. HAGGARD—Education—a bill for the benefit of Common Schools, in the town of Portland; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the Commissioners of Common Schools, in Mercer county, with the opinion that it ought not to pass, and it was rejected.

Also, a Senate bill to incorporate the Lexington Female High School; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Philo Matheon Society, of the Kentucky Military Institute; read and passed.

Also, a bill to establish the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery; read, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. PRATT—Military Affairs—a substitute for the bill to amend the Militia Law; read, when

Mr. PRICE moved to amend the substitute by adding a section reducing the number of musters to one in April; lost—the original substitute was adopted, and the bill as amended, was then passed; 78 to 11.

Mr. WINTERSMITH—Federal Relations—against the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Boone; concurred in.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Francis Giltner, &c.; with a majority opinion that it ought to pass; read.

A message from the Governor announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

Orders of the Day.

A bill to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Talbut)

Mr. HAGGARD was opposed to the amendment, but he was so warm a friend of the bill, that he should vote for it, even if the amendment was adopted. There had been some fifteen or twenty special laws passed this session, virtually modifying the bill, and he was in favor of extending the like privileges to all.

Mr. HARDY continued his remarks commenced yesterday. He thought the bill was not a modification of the law of 1833, but virtually a repeal, and did not deserve the title of modification. The operation of the bill would be to open the door for bringing in evil disposed and bad negroes, and he was in favor of the amendment which guarded the State against any loss by the execution of such slaves for crimes. He believed that the passage of this bill would admit bad and vicious negroes, and in that way, would afford ground upon which the abolitionists would base a further opposition to slavery in Kentucky. He repelled with indignation any insinuation of his being an abolitionist.

Mr. SPEED said to his mind the amendment was constitutional, for the provision allowing pay for a negro executed, was a statute one, and enacted out of mere public policy alone. The execution of a negro was not taking property for public use; but it was upon the principle that the negro was a nuisance, and the Commonwealth had a right to abate it. He thought the passage of the law without the amendment, would result in great injury to the public. If there was to be a modification at all, he was in favor of such a modification as would protect the community against any loss by it. There had been already paid out of the Treasury, \$59,875 61 for bad negroes, and the passage of this bill without the amendment, would increase the amount annually.

Mr. TOWLES said the gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Speed,) had said the act of '98 was one of policy, he did not so consider it. He referred especially to the 12th section of the constitution as being the article under which he construed this amendment as unconstitutional.

If the gentleman contended that slaves were not property, let him ally himself with the Abolitionists; so much denounced upon this floor; but they are universally by our law treated as property. The only question then was, are slaves property? If they are, which he presumed would not be denied by any gentleman on this floor, then the taking of them by the State for execution or any other purpose, was the taking of private property for public use—as well might the State convert my ox which may have gored a man, for public use as to take my slave. The fact that if the amendment was adopted a person buying a slave would know the conditions under which he brought him into the State, would not obviate the constitutional objection "that private property should not be taken for public use, &c." He could not consider the amendment as constitutional, in any view that could be taken of it. The act of '98 was passed to prescribe the manner of obtaining the value of the slave or slaves executed. It was as much for the interest of slave purchasers to buy well disposed and industrious slaves and to punish those guilty of crime, as it was for the State to have it done.

Mr. COLLINS did not think the amendment unconstitutional. A man could be kept from the State, even under the United States Constitution, because he had a contagious physical disease; had not then the State the right to prohibit the entrance of a person diseased with a moral leprosy? To answer all the fancies of the imagination of the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Towles,) would be quite different from answering the constitutional argument; he proposed only to answer the latter. The slaves are property for one purpose, but accountable beings for another purpose, and a person owning such property must own it under the conditions of the franchise, granting the right to bring them in the State.

Abolitionism has been insinuated to those who oppose this bill, but I will do my duty in spite of any such insinuations. I own slaves, and will own and sell them, but "ex necessitate" only. It is urged that the friends of the amendment do not intend to vote for this bill; it is so, but I am anxious to make it as perfect as possible before putting it upon its final passage, so as to be prepared with a good bill as possible, if it shall pass.

Mr. TOWLES repelled the idea of having cast any Abolition insinuations.

Mr. WRIGHT referred to statistics in relation to the amount of money paid by the State for slaves executed, showing that the amount annually paid before the passage of the law of 1833 was less than the corresponding number of years since its passage.

Mr. TALBUTT explained the reason of such a state of things. That it was owing to certain surrections, as one cause, and another was the difference of the price in slaves, &c.

Mr. BOWLING did not deem it worth the while to argue the constitutional question of this amendment, as he believed the whole law of 1833 unconstitutional. The fact that the constitution gives to the Legislature the right to prohibit the bringing of slaves into this State for merchandise, implies the right to bring in for their own use.

This is a monopoly, and he opposed it, and was in favor of its modification, upon the grounds of policy. By prohibiting the purchase of, and the bringing in slaves from another State, has a tendency to support a monopoly of the slave owners of this State. He did not see the justice of allowing compensation for slaves now owned in the State, and not for those who may be brought in hereafter. If a slave bought out of the State should be killed by a slave now owned in the State, the owner of the latter would receive pay for his slave, if executed, and the former would not.

If this modification is passed, the persons who were poor and compelled to purchase slaves out of the State, would not be placed upon the same ground as those wealthy owners who had purchased them in this State, thus making a distinction to the disadvantage of the poor man. This law is unequal in its operations, for those who live in the interior of the State have the liberty to purchase slaves on every side of them, when those living in the border counties, have only the liberty or right of purchasing on three sides.

Mr. HANSON thought the statistical reference made by the gentleman from Hickman (Mr. Wright) if examined into a little, would not have any weight. He was in favor of the amendment, and would like to see it extended to all slaves, for as the law now is, the interest of the master does not prompt him to oppose the conviction of a slave, and the criminal law was administered upon slaves with an iron hand unmingled with mercy.

Owners of slaves in our State when they sell slaves always sell the worst and immoral ones, and it is not to be supposed that owners of slaves in other States would not do the same! Most certainly it is.

The amendment of Mr. Talbut was then lost, 42 to 53.

Mr. WINTERSMITH offered to amend by prohibiting the sale of slaves imported at any time within five years thereafter.

Mr. WRIGHT moved the previous question.

The question being taken "shall the main question be now put?" The yeas and nays being called it was carried, 58 to 36.

Mr. HANSON moved that the House do now adjourn. The yeas and nays being called it was lost, 24 to 71.

Mr. HAGGARD moved to re-consider the vote by which the previous question was seconded.

Mr. HANSON thought this a very important bill and he hoped the House would not refuse to give an opportunity of debating it.

Mr. TOWLES thought the House, as demonstrated by the call of the yeas and nays, was as full as it would be this session, there being 95 members present.

Mr. HAGGARD said he moved a re-consideration for the purpose of settling the matter now, and order the bill to its third reading, at which time it could be debated.

Mr. T. D. BROWN had never called the previous question and he never would. He was in favor of allowing full and free discussion on all matters.

Mr. HAGGARD then withdrew the motion to re-consider.

Mr. HANSON moved that the House do now (half past two) adjourn.

The yeas and nays being called, the motion was lost; 42 to 54.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Wintersmith, the yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 44 to 50.

The question now being on ordering the bill to its third reading, the yeas and nays being called, it was carried; 55 to 40.

Mr. HAGGARD moved that the bill have its third reading by its title *non*.

Mr. HANSON moved that the House do now adjourn; lost.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order, unless the constitutional provision and rule of the House were dispensed with; the bill on this day having been ordered to be engrossed, in order to its third reading, and the engrossment not having been made.

Mr. T. D. BROWN appealed from the decision of the chair.

That point of order was discussed by Messrs. Collins, Wintersmith, T. D. Brown, Hardy, Haggard, Towles and Newell.

It was moved that the House do now adjourn. The yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 41 to 50.

Mr. TURNER moved a call of the roll, and ten were absent.

Mr. HANSON moved a call of the House; done—the absentees were excused.

Mr. BUSH moved that the House do now (four o'clock) adjourn; the yeas and nays being called it was lost, 37 to 56.

Mr. T. D. BROWN withdrew the appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. WRIGHT renewed it.

The question of order was discussed by Messrs. Wintersmith, Combs, Collins, Hanson, Harris, Hughes, Hardy, T. D. Brown and Cavan.

The question now being, "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House?" the yeas and nays being called, the chair was overruled, 41 to 49.

Mr. T. D. BROWN moved that the House do now (five o'clock) adjourn, but withdrew on request.

The bill was then read a third time, when

Mr. WINTERSMITH offered an amendment as an engrossed rider, prohibiting the sale of slaves imported, at any time within three years thereafter.

And then the House adjourned.

For the Commonwealth.

TAYLOR MEETING IN MADISON.

In accordance with a previous call, published in the Richmond Whig Chronicle, a large number of the citizens of Madison, composed of both Whigs and Democrats friendly to the election of GEN. TAYLOR as President of the United States, assembled at the Court House in Richmond, on Monday the 7th inst, to appoint delegates to the Taylor Convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February, to select Electors for President and Vice President. The meeting was organized by appointing Maj. S. Turner, President, Samuel M. Fox, Wm. Harris, John C. Chambers, Esq., James Black, Col. Housen Monday and Abner Oldham, Vice-Presidents, and Robert Clark, Secretary.

After an explanation from the President, of the object of the meeting, and its character, as being irrespective of party—together with a concise and appropriate sketch of the merits of GEN. TAYLOR, and his high claims upon the American People, Col. Wm. H. Caperton addressed the meeting in a manly and animated strain of eloquence worthy of the occasion. When he concluded his masterly speech, he was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Miller, Col. D. Breck, Jr., Addison White, C. F. Burnam and Maj. R. Runyon, whose efforts in favor of GEN. Taylor, received, and justly merited the applause of the large and attentive assembly.

Col. Wm. H. Caperton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we hereby again zealously nominate GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, as our candidate for President of the United States, at the next election.

2. Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Taylor Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 22d day of this month, to select electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and that all the voters of Madison county, friendly to the election of GEN. Taylor to the Presidency, be appointed delegates to said Convention.

3. Resolved, That if it shall be deemed expedient by said Convention, to appoint delegates to a National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, that these delegates hereby appointed, be requested to use their best exertions to have the delegates to said Convention instructed to vote for GEN. Taylor, and to use their best efforts to secure his nomination.

4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Whigs of this (the Gibraltar) Congressional district, with great unanimity, together with a very respectable portion of Democrats, greatly prefer GEN. Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency, to all others.

5. Resolved, That those who voted against the rejected resolutions, in the meeting held in this place on the 29th of last month, did not do so in consequence of any hostility to GEN. TAYLOR, but with the avowed object to separate the action of that meeting from this, and thereby to advance the interest and prospects of GEN. Taylor.

6. Resolved, That the President and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and that all the papers in Kentucky, are hereby requested to publish the same.

SQUIRE TURNER, Pres't.

ROBT. CLARK, Sec'y.

For the Commonwealth.

WHIG MEETING IN NICHOLAS.

At a Whig meeting held in the town of Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 5th day of February 1848, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Whig Convention to be held on the 22d instant, at Frankfort, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, John Borenson was called to the Chair, and FITCH MENNER, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Thos. E. Quisenberry, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That Thomas W. Hinde, John Hall, Hiram Norton, Jno. F. Piper, Jno. W. Sharp, Willis C. Rogers, Washington Readman, George R. Foster, A. S. Waugh, V. B. Owen, J. P. Gore, R. B. Hendrix, J. F. McMillan, Thomas E. Quisenberry, John S. Morgan, John Dougherty and John P. Campbell, be, and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent the Whigs of Nicholas county, in the Convention to be held in Frankfort, on the 22d instant, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That to ensure the triumphant success of the Whig party at the next gubernatorial election, we deem it important that Convention men, "good and true," should be chosen as candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to that end, our delegates are instructed to use every effort to secure the nomination of those who are known and distinguished for their uniform and consistent advocacy of the great principles of constitutional reform.

Resolved, That our said delegates, or those who may attend, be instructed to vote in Convention for the men whom they consider most available.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that General Z. Taylor is the first choice of the Whigs of this county, as a candidate for President of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frankfort Daily and Weekly Commonwealth and Kentucky Atlas, and that the Louisville Eagle and Herald give copies.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, Ch'm.

FITCH MENNER, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Louisville papers of yesterday, bring us important news from the Rio Grande. Lieut. Franklin came passenger on the Maria Bart to New Orleans, direct from Gen. Wool's headquarters at Monterey, which place he left on the 13th of January.

"Just before he left, an express was received from Saltillo from Col. Hamtramck, in command of the forces there, stating that a report had reached him from a source entitled to credit, that a force of Mexicans, 10,000 strong, under command of Gen. Bustamente, were marching down from San Luis upon Saltillo. The report even particularizes the points from whence the troops had been raised, but so frequent are the stampedes upon that line, very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces there were in good condition, and perfectly willing to be attacked whenever the enemy thought best to make the experiment.

"Upon the receipt of this news Gen. Wool had apprised the merchants at Monterey, Camargo, Matamoros, and other ports, that he could afford them no protection in the way of escorts. From another source we learn that Col. Carasco, a Mexican officer who has rendered himself rather conspicuous, is at Monterey, proposing to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wool for a pronunciamento against the existing Government in Mexico and in favor of the United States, on the part of the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon and Coahuila. He also proposes to bring in Gen. Canales, that cowardly chief of guerrillas, who has given us so much trouble upon the Rio Grande. Col. Carasco has been for a long time residing in Matamoros with his family, and appears friendly to the Americans. We know not what degree of credit to attach to this report."

DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

THE subscriber with pleasure acknowledges the liberal patronage received while on his visit to this city last Summer, and feels satisfied that his skill is so well known, that he need only say that he is again ready to receive Visitors, at the Rooms he formerly occupied, at Mr. MERITT WETHERS', on Main Street, where he would invite citizens and visitors of Frankfort and vicinity to call and see specimens.

February 1, 1848. J. A. KIMBALL.

Fencing Nails.

20 KEES and 10 penny Nails for fences; just received by Jan. 1, 1848. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Beautiful Engravings.

A FEW copies of the beautiful engravings, on steel, by Ladd, of "The Spirit of '76," and "Signing the Declaration of Independence," for sale by WM. M. TODD.

Frankfort, Feb. 7, 1848.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

January 6.

General Advertisements.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER ISAAC SHELLEY, H. CLAXON, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati. The said ship will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 a. m. Will leave Cincinnati for Frankfort every Tuesday at 2 p. m. Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 10 a. m. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday at 10 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. LINDSEY, Agent.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceedings, can be had for four cents per copy.

McLUNG'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

DR. MILLS, who has been magnetising our townspeople for several days, is organizing a class for the purpose of teaching them the science. He goes to Louisville in a few days, where he will, we suppose, meet KELLY, and betis are offered two to one, that Mills magnetizes Kelly "on sight." Dr. M. will lecture again on Monday night.

We are indebted to the Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD, for Congressional documents.

We are indebted to the accommodating Clerk of the steamer Isaac Shelby, for Cincinnati papers in advance of the mail.

Commodore RIDGELY, of the United States Navy, died at Baltimore, on the night of the 4th inst., after a lingering and painful illness.

Mrs. ROYALL, the Editress of the Washington Huntress, has taken a decided fancy to our Representative, Mr. MOREHEAD, and in consequence of the subjoined portrait of him, from the pen of that lady, the Editor of the Georgetown Herald deems it necessary to call Mr. M.'s attention to the admiring remark of Mr. Weller, Sr., addressed to his son "Samuel!" "Ah Samuel, my son Samuel! bevere of vidders." But here is the portrait:

HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.—Mr. M. is a new member of the House, from Kentucky, and comes from the same district represented for many years by Hon. Garrett Davis. He is no bad specimen of Kentucky's sons. Look at him, and take him upon any ground, either his stout manly figure, his graceful gate, his agile limbs, the fair rosy complexion, and ingenious countenance, all peculiar to the rich soil of Kentucky, the pride of the West.

Mr. M. is somewhere about six feet in height of proportionable size, erect, and dignified in his aspect. His face is fair, round and becomingly full, with a rich carnation glow. His smooth features, his receding forehead, his genial brow are alike regular and magnificent, and bespeak a noble mind. His mild blue eye of melting softness, beams with benevolence and shows great goodness of heart! His countenance is bland and suasive, and denotes a man of intellect and intelligence. In his manners Mr. M. is polished and refined, and shows a native dignity peculiar to his own Kentucky.

No. 1.

To the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

SIR: There is much speculation as to what ought to be the course of the Whig party in Kentucky in relation to the claims of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay. It is not to be disguised, that much conflict of opinion exists as to which of those gentlemen the nomination for the office of President of the United States ought to be given, as well as which of them would be the most available candidate of the party—and it is much to be feared, that some of the friends of each, have so far committed themselves in regard to the claims of their favorite as to render it difficult to retract. It is at all times a matter of deep regret that divisions should exist, amongst those whose aim is the public good, who should look alone to the best means of placing at the head of the government, a man of honesty and capacity. There is no doubt that either of those gentlemen embody all the qualities that make them well suited for the office. Under the administration of either, a sound state of morals, a faithful and honest discharge of the high duties of an executive officer might be relied on. The country might be expected to return to its former integrity and prosperity, and a reasonable hope might be indulged that the difficulties with which we are now surrounded would be dissipated.

It is therefore, under existing circumstances, a matter of great moment, that some plan may be devised, by which the different views of the Whig party shall be compromised and reconciled. It has been suggested that this most desirable object can be obtained by the formation of a union ticket for the State; let the proposed conventions to be held at Frankfort, select an equal number of electors favorable to each of those gentlemen, with the express understanding that if elected, the vote of Kentucky is to be cast for the Whig candidate, who may be the choice of the Whig Convention of the United States, which is to assemble in Philadelphia. This plan is thrown out, with a hope that it may elicit enquiry and investigation, and lead to the adoption of some means by which all dissension or conflict may be avoided amongst those who should have but one common object.

Having the fullest confidence in both Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, and believing them equally entitled to the high estimation in which they are held by the Whig party, I feel unwilling to see either of them sacrificed by an attempt to bring them in collision. If Gen. Taylor should be nominated for the Presidency by a portion of his friends, who are to assemble in Frankfort, in disregard of the established usage of both the political parties of the United States, to submit to the decision of a National Convention, it would be an act of injustice to him, as it would to array him in opposition to the action of a National Convention, and a large portion of his own friends, a position it is hoped no friend of Gen. Taylor desires him to occupy. True policy and a proper respect for the wishes of the party only require, that when the conventions shall assemble at Frankfort, that they place the claims of Gen. Taylor fairly before the nation—let them speak in becoming terms of his qualifications and great services, which cannot fail to command the admiration of their countrymen; but at the same time do justice to Kentucky's noble son, whose brow is decked with as many civic wreaths, as Gen. Taylor has won laurels on the field of battle. Let us remember that the same faithful historian who shall record the glorious exploits of Gen. Taylor, will also tell the many blessings conferred on his country by the genius and noble efforts of Henry Clay. The fame of each of those great benefactors of their country is the brightest inheritance Kentucky can boast of. It ought not to be periled by hasty and misguided counsel, but should be preserved unimpaired, and venerated for a legacy to posterity. A TRUE WHIG.

No. 2.

SIR: The contemplated movement in this State, in favor of Gen. Taylor, if it results in his nomination for the Presidency, will do as much to injure

that gentleman's election, as his worst enemies could desire. Its effects will be to divide the Whig party of the State, and to some extent, of the Union. Gen. Taylor cannot expect, and most certainly will not receive the support of the Democrats in any very large numbers. Information from Washington which may be relied on, confirms the opinion, that in Congress, the Democratic party are united to a man against him—the same result will be produced throughout the United States. Such is the force of party discipline, that the leaders of that party have only to direct, and the masses follow. This is the certainty of past experience, and should admonish us of the necessity of entire union in our own ranks.

If Gen. Taylor receives the nomination of the National Whig Convention, his election is beyond doubt; but if his friends should force him out before the party, upon whom alone he is to rely, and against the already expressed determination of that party to hold a National Convention at Philadelphia, his defeat is equally certain. This proposition is self-evident.

I therefore ask the friends of Gen. Taylor, amongst whom I may be regarded with entire certainty, when they shall assemble at Frankfort, either to adopt the views expressed in my first communication, or some other, that will insure unanimity and harmony of action amongst the Whigs—our success alone depends upon it. Let no further nomination be made, than to express our entire confidence in the honesty and capacity of both Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay; their deeds are familiar to the nation and the world, and leave to the action of the National Convention, the determination of which of them shall be the candidate of the party.

Mr. Clay has on no occasion authorized the use of his name in reference to the office of President. It is uncertain whether he will come before the National Convention; why, therefore, at this early period, by any action of the Whigs, make an issue between him and Gen. Taylor; such a course is impolitic, and unjust to each of those gentlemen, and can result in nothing less than derision and defeat. The name of Gen. Taylor has been placed before the people of the United States, in reference to the office of President, without any solicitation or wish of his. It has emanated from the high regard a large portion of the nation entertain for his virtues and eminent services to his country. There can be no doubt that his claims will be duly and fairly weighed by the National Convention, and there is certainly strong probability that he will be its choice. That some portions of the nation would prefer Mr. Clay to Gen. Taylor, has been manifested by their action; but that they would harmonize in support of the choice of the National Convention, I do not permit myself to doubt. That the North would not so readily rally to the support of Gen. Taylor, if he should be thrust upon them by the injudicious course of his friends, is a proposition too plain for discussion; and that, to a great extent, they would, under such circumstances, withhold their support, is equally well founded. It seems to me, due to the feelings of the North, to ourselves, and the glorious cause in which we are engaged, that due deliberation and prudence should guide our actions in all that relates to this delicate subject. Let our motto be "union for the sake of the union," and all will be well. A TRUE WHIG.

For the Commonwealth.

The name of the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of the county of Boyle, has upon several different occasions, and in several different quarters, been suggested to the Whigs of Kentucky as a suitable candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The author of a communication in the Commonwealth, a few days since, under the signature of Mountain Boy, presented the claims of Mr. Bell for the office, and entered into a general statement of his peculiar qualifications for that highly honorable post. I propose to enlarge upon that statement, and present the claims and qualifications of Mr. Bell for that office, in a more specific and tangible form. And firstly, I will state what Mr. Bell's qualifications for the office are; and secondly, what they are not.

The object of that convention which is shortly to meet in this place to nominate the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, is to fix upon and present to the people of Kentucky the names of two gentlemen who unite, in the most eminent degree, the three great requisites in candidates for the two highest offices within their gift. Those requisites are, firstly, the ability to understand the proper duties of their respective offices, and the measures of National and State policy best calculated to ensure the happiness and true interests of the people, and the honor and glory of the State. Secondly, the firmness and integrity to discharge those duties, and consult those interests faithfully and honestly, without fear on the one hand, or favor on the other; and thirdly, the personal popularity to call forth and command the full and united strength of the party. Does Mr. Bell possess them? I answer he does, in a remarkable degree; in a degree equal if not superior to any of the highly honorable and distinguished Whigs, whose names have been already mentioned in connection with the office of Lieut. Governor. Gifted with a mind whose natural endowments and capacities are far above the ordinary standard; those endowments have been matured by age and experience, polished by study and education, and quickened by a thorough knowledge of the world, and an intimate intercourse with men. A ripe and elegant scholar, a well read and excellent, not to say profound lawyer, thoroughly versed in the political and historical annals of the country, with the great leading principles of the constitution, and with the effect which the measures and policy pursued by different administrations, State and National, have had upon our fortunes as a people. He is eminently qualified to discuss the issues that may arise during the ensuing campaign, and conduct the canvass with signal ability and success; and should he be elected, to discharge the various functions appertaining to the office of Lieut. Governor, with credit to himself and honor and benefit to the State. A service of two years in the lower House of Congress, in which he assumed and maintained throughout his term, a high stand as a new member, for industry, talent and integrity, has made him intimate with parliamentary rules and usages, and well fitted him to preside over the deliberations of the Senate of the State, with all becoming wisdom and dignity. Mr. Bell's mind and acquisitions are rather of a solid and practical, than of a brilliant and attractive, yet useless character. Whatever he understands he understands thoroughly. Whatever he does, he does well. His social habits and private character are above reproach. His political integrity has never been sullied with even the suspicion of recreancy to those principles which he professes to advocate, or a passing doubt of his fidelity to that party to which he claims to belong and with which he pretends to co-operate. He is now as he has ever been, a firm, moderate and consistent Whig. All who know Joshua F. Bell know him to be a man who prizes honor and integrity more than the transient glare of a temporary fame; values the permanent respect and confidence of his fellow citizens higher than the honors too often disgraced, and empty trappings of office, and regards the good of his party and country more than he does self pride and self interest. These qualities, together with the possession of a frank, fearless and manly spirit and the affable manners of a finished and high bred gentleman—who thinks himself no better than

other persons, and other persons no better than himself—have rendered him personally, a great favorite wherever he is known, and would be a sure passport, should he be selected to canvass the State as one of the Whig candidates—to the confidence and affection of the people. Such is a summary of some of Mr. Bell's qualifications for the office.

I will now briefly advert to a few which he does not possess. He is not a political demagogue, willing for the sake of office to minister to the depraved tastes, or pandor to the passions and prejudices of the people, by advocating measures which he believes opposed to the spirit and objects of the constitution and the true interests of the State, but which have met with a transitory popularity. He is not a political trimmer, first on one side of a question and then on the other, all things at all times and nothing at last, shifting his sails to catch each passing breath of popular feeling, and ready to sacrifice his principles, his party, and his country, to the gratification of his interest, his pride or his ambition. He is not a man who smiles and bows before the people, when a candidate for their suffrages, but all stiffness, and distance, and dignity when in office, with no further favors to demand or expect at their hands.

Not only in his own immediate section and in the mountains is Mr. Bell a great favorite, and will he make a good race if a candidate. He has many warm friends and admirers in Franklin and the adjoining counties, in fact throughout the whole State, who long for the opportunity of casting their votes for him and would support his election with a zeal and devotion utterly inconsistent with defeat. The Whig party will lose nothing by entrusting its cause to his hands; and the seat which has been graced by the talent, the high character and legislative experience of a Dixon and a Morehead and the other former able Lieut. Governors of the Commonwealth, will be shorn of nothing of its wisdom, its dignity, or its fame by being occupied by Mr. Bell. I have extended these remarks in favor of Mr. Bell's nomination to a greater length than I had originally designed, or was perhaps necessary, not from a desire to disparage the claims of other candidates, but simply with a view that his claims and qualifications might be fully understood and fairly acted upon by the convention, to most of the members of which he is, I presume, personally, almost an entire stranger. "FRANKLIN."

General Advertisements.

Two Days Only!

EMBRACE THIS OPPORTUNITY.
MR. N. C. RIMPH having declined the further selling of WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT AUCTION, will remain positively for two days only, during which time persons desirous of supplying themselves with Fine Watches, and splendid Jewelry, can be accommodated at much lower prices than the regular trade. F. A. KENNON, Auction Rooms, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Feb. 11, 1848.

SLAVERY.

AS it relates to the NEGRO, or AFRICAN RACE, examined in the light of circumstances, History and the Holy Scriptures; with an account of the origin of the Black Man's Color, causes of his state of servitude, and traces of his character, as well in ancient as in modern times; with strictures on Abolitionism, by JOSHUA PRIEST. The above work is for sale at the Store of FERGUSON & MACKLIN, Frankfort, Ky. E. W. GREGORY, Agent for Kentucky. February 10, 1848—801 3rd St.

Historical Sketches of Kentucky.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF KENTUCKY; embracing its History, Antiquities, Biographical Sketches, and Sketches of Character of between one and two hundred Pioneers, Statesmen, Soldiers, Jurists, Divines, Physicians, &c.; descriptions of the Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.; embellished with 40 handsome Wood Engravings. Together with a MAP of the State; by LEWIS COLLINS. This Work has just issued from the press, and is on sale at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office. Jan. 19, 1848.



CROP OF 1847.

DIRECT from Philadelphia: each paper bears the label and warranty of DAVID LANDRETH. For sale by WM. M. TODD, Bookseller, No. 1, SWIGER'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT. Orders for Fruit or Ornamental Trees, from the above establishment, received and promptly forwarded, by WM. M. TODD, Landreth's only agent for Frankfort & vicinity. February 4, 1848—46-47

THOMAS SMITH,

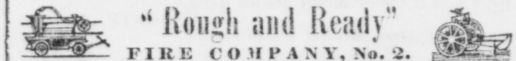
(Late of Lexington.) TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, to transact BUSINESS ON COMMISSION. Forwarding, Storing & Selling Bagging, Rope and Hemp, PARTICULARLY ATTENDED TO. THOMAS SMITH, Main Street, Louisville, February 1, 1848—800 4m

A Comfortable Dwelling for Sale.

THE FRAME HOUSE, at present occupied by James T. Judge, situated on Ann, between Mero and Clinton streets in this place, possession given the first of April. For particulars, enquire of TODD & CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7, 1848—32-4f

GROCERIES, &c.

10 Boxes Frank's best Mould Candles; 4 Barrels Clover Seed; 5 Hogsheads best Brown Sugar—new crop; 2 Barrels Buckwheat Flour; Just received and for sale low, for cash, by B. B. JOHNSON. Frankfort, Feb. 8, 1848—4f



THE members of the "ROUGH AND READY" FIRE COMPANY, are hereby notified, that an Election for Officers to serve the present year, will take place on Saturday the 12th of February, at the Council Chamber, at 3 o'clock. The members will be prompt in their attendance. By order of JAMES F. DRYDEN, Capt. Feb. 3, 1848.

Blue Lick Water.

H. SAMUEL has just received several Barrels of Fresh BLUE LICK WATER. It is for sale at his Tonsorial Institute, opposite the Mansion House. Frankfort, January 28, 1848—4f

THE EIGHTH SESSION

Of Miss H. M. Brown's School, Will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1848. TUITION, in the common branches, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$12 00 Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00 French or Latin, 20 00 No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly. February 2, 1848

Processingion of Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall, on Thursday the 24th day of February, 1848, proceed to have the Tracts of Land owned by me, situate and being in the county of Franklin: one containing about three hundred acres, on which I reside, the other containing about seventy acres, both patented to McKee, processedion, by causing the lines of the said tracts of land to be run and re-marked, if necessary, and corners fixed; and for this purpose, will then and there cause such witnesses to be sworn and examined before the Commissioners, as may be necessary to fix and establish the lines and corners of both of said tracts of land. FRANKLIN DILLON. February 1, 1848—799-3f

Louisville Advertisements.

D. TRABUE,

RETURNS HIS THANKS TO HIS FRIENDS FOR THEIR LIBERAL PATRONAGE TO THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. AND will now remind them that the Spring Trade will soon be here, and a heavy business is anticipated, as our Merchants will be richly stored with Goods now receiving and on the way. Therefore, he is preparing for better accommodations than ever. All may come that are disposed, and will find Mr. TRABUE, sole proprietor, ready, willing and prepared to give satisfaction. A fire proof STABLE, convenient, is also ready for Horses. Louisville, January 28, 1848—25 1m

Wallace & Lithgow,

530 Main, and 36 Pearl St., Louisville, Kentucky, MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE, SADD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE. AND DEALERS IN Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinman's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c.

WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices. Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. V. RAYMOND, Manufacturer and Dealer, 481, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. INVITES the attention of Merchants and Consumers to his large and well assorted stock of Hats and Caps, viz: Beaver, Mole-skin, Nutria, Silk, Angola, Russia, Coney, and Wool HATS—with an immense variety of Cloth, Glazed, Silk, Otter, Beaver, Nutria and Moss CAPS, all of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

H. H. HONORE,

Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected assortment of American and English TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, all styles and shapes: Mechanic's Tools, all kinds, Builders' Hardware, Cabinet Maker's Hardware, Farming Implements of all kinds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Castings, Spades and Shovels, Mill, Pit and Cross Cut Saws, Hand, Sash and Circular Saws, A full assortment of Britannia, Together with all articles usually kept in a Hardware Store. All of which I am determined to sell at such prices as will be an inducement for those wishing to purchase for Cash. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

C. B. COOPER,

No. 464, Main Street, between 4th and 5th, Louisville, Ky. MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin AND SHEET-IRON. KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of TEA KETTLES, SADD IRONS, BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES, SAUCE PANS, BRITANIA AND JAPAN WARE of all kinds. All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than at any other house in the city. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

SOMERVILLE & BAXTER,

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN COOKING STOVES, CASTINGS, &c. Sign of the GOLDEN STOVE, No. 465, Main Street, near 5th, Louisville, Ky. ON HAND a constant supply of Improved Premium COOKING STOVES, FAIR-TIGHT STOVES; 6, 7, and 10 Plate STOVES; COAL STOVES; TEA KETTLES, Enamelled and Plated GRATES; SADD IRONS AND COFFEE MILLS. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Edward Holbrook—Manufacturer, No. 474, Main street, Louisville, Ky., OFFERS FOR SALE, 250 BOXES lb. Lump, manufactured from the celebrated Bacon Creek Lead, 150 boxes lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Lead, 150 boxes half lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Lead, 150 boxes 5 lumps to lb., 250 boxes 12 lumps to lb. TOBACCO before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied they can be suited. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

HETH & HALBERT,

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky., Wholesale Grocers, OFFER FOR SALE, 380 BAGS Rio Coffee, 120 lbs. a prime Sugar, 100 barrels Molasses, 150 " Mackerel, All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

WE are now receiving and opening a large stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, bought for cash, and selected by one of our firm during the past summer, at the manufacturers in BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD, and are now prepared to offer extra inducements to MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, AND BUILDERS, who may favor us by calling and examining our stock and prices, as well as the styles and qualities of our goods. Our stock will be kept full, by regular receipts during the Fall and Winter, from the manufacturers. We have now in Store as follows: 370 gross Table Cutlery, assorted qualities; 1400 dozen Pocket Cutlery, 1600 do Wade & Butler's Razors, very superior; 400 do Rogers & Son's Pocket Cutlery; 127 do Gun Locks, flint and percussion; 630 do Locks; 70 do Carpenters' and Joiners' Knobs Locks; 120 do Butcher and Cook Knives; 10 do Shoe Knives; 12 do Butcher's Steels; 90 gross Table and Tea Spoons; 135 dozen Drawing Knives, 9 to 12 inch; 85 do Hand, Panel, and Back Saws; 140 do Securus and Saws; 1500 do best Cast Steel Files; 600 do Curry Combs, assorted; 130 pair assorted Stove-pipes; 250 set assorted Fire Irons, some very fine; 70 dozen Sheep Shears, 20 do Wootenhold & Son's fine Cutlery; With large quantities of other articles usually kept in a Hardware Store, and for sale at the lowest Cash prices. A. B. SEYMOUR & BROTHER. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

GEORGE WELBY,

No. 502, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, &c. &c. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for Groceries. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Piatt, Bucklin & Co., WHOLESALE CASH COMMISSION SHOE STORE, Opposite A. Goudy & Co's Auction Rooms, South side of Main, between 5th and 6th Streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

HAVE now in store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, And will be constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times at lowest market rates for Cash. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Cigars!! Cigars!!!

50,000 CHOICE Havana Regalia's La Palma, 40,000 " " " Mierva, 20,000 " " " Estrella's, 20,000 " " " Canone's, 20,000 " " " De Moya's, 30,000 " " " Principes. Old and fine, for sale low at No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, by EDWARD HOLBROOK. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Smoking Tobacco and Pipes.

500 BOXES Smoking Tobacco, 8 oz., 50 kegs Stone Pipes, for sale low, by EDWARD HOLBROOK, No. 474, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Jan. 1, 1848.

JOHN WATSON, Leather Manufacturer, And Dealer in Coach and Saddle Hardware, 494, Main Street, near 4th, Louisville, Ky. Also,—A general assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. IF AGENT for the sale of GOODYEAR'S GUM ELASTIC BELTING and HOSE. Orders solicited and punctually filled. Louisville, January 1, 1848.

General Advertisements.

Daily Journal for the Country.

THE extraordinary demand for daily news, to which the Electric Telegraph has given rise, has induced us to publish a cheap edition of the LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL for the country, to commence on the 7th day of February. It will contain all the vast body of Reading matter, News, Politics, and Price Currents, as well as Steamboat Arrivals, New Advertisements, &c. &c., of the regular edition of the Louisville Daily Journal, and will be forwarded at the low rate of \$5 a year, in advance. If no application will in any case be attended to unless accompanied with the money. This rule is absolutely necessary to the success of the enterprise. All remittances must be post paid. PRENTICE & WEISSINGER. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1848.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest West-end prices, to-wit: Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 8 vols. Bayley's Pleasings, 4 vols. East's Reports, 8 vols. " on Partnership, Digest N. York Reports, 4 vols. " on Prom. Notes, U. S. Digest, 3 vols. " on Chy. Practice, 3 vols. " on Bills, Billiard on Real Property, " on Agency, Greenleaf on Evidence, " on Bailments, Pearce on Executors, " on Conflicts of Laws, Phillips on Insurance, Roberts on Frauds, Pothier on Obligations, Ralston on Limitations, Starke on Stander, Wheaton's Amer. Criminal Law, Sutherland on Husband and Wife, Cooper's Justiciary, Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols. Toller's Law of Executors, Smith's Chancery Practice, Hothouse's Law Dictionary, Tillinghast's Adams on Eject., Stephen on Pleading, Walker's American Law, Milford's Pleading.

A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed), which are considered of little value. W. M. TODD. January 6, 1848.

Kentucky Statutes.

A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be furnished, provided immediate application be made. W. M. TODD. January 6, 1848.

Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Bagley's best Gold Pens, just received for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6.

Mathematical Instruments, Of McCallister's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at (Jan. 6) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Mole-skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the finest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Felt Hats, &c. &c. W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Swigert's Row. January 6.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of Cyclopaedia Practical Medicine, Condie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols. Wood's Practice of Medicine, new work, Duglison's Physiology, Med. Dictionary, " on Children, Watson's Practice, Churchill on Diseases of Children, Wilson's Anatomy, Paucot's Wistar, Atlas, Bartlett on Fevers, new edition, Ferguson's Practice Surgery, Ellis's Medical Formulary, Liston and Miller's do., Ricord on Venereal, Chelius's System of do., Brodie's Clinical Lectures, Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs, Dever's Midwifery, U. S. Dispensatory, new edition, Cooper on Dislocations and Fractures, Wilson's Dissector, Fowler's Chemistry, &c. Hope on the Heart, Prout on the Stomach, All which will be sold low, and respectfully invites the profession to give him a call. W. M. TODD. No. 1, Swigert's Row. January 6.

Miscellaneous Books.

I HAVE some of the very best Standard Works, which I will sell low, and request those desirous of making valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock. W. M. TODD. January 6.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

A N additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make. Also, Calfs, Kip and Coarse Brogans, received a few days since and for sale at January 6. W. M. TODD'S. First door below the Mansion House.

Fresh Groceries.

NOW on hand, and receiving regularly a large and complete assortment of Groceries, which will be sold on such terms, and at such prices, as offer inducements for retail dealers to purchase in Frankfort. Now in store: 10 Hds Prime N. O. Sugar, (New crop); 20 Sacks Rio Coffee; 10 Quarts No. 1 Mackerel; 10 Kits, do; do; 20 Bbls Super Family Flour; 40 Kegs Assorted Nails; 20 Bbls Pure Cider Vinegar; 100 Bbls Rectified Whiskey; 20 Bbls Refined Lard and Crushed Sugar; 100 Boxes Star and Stearine Candles, with other articles in the Grocery line. Also, on hand: 20 Bbls Hydraulic Cement; 180 Bbls Lard Salt; 800 Bbls Kanawha Salt. LAZ. LINDSEY. Frankfort, Nov. 20, 1847—700-4f.

Wanted.

A N OVERSEER, steady, industrious, that can come well recommended. Also, a NEGRO MAN, of fine, good habits, who wish to PURCHASE A NEGRO MAN of good character. All to be occupied on a farm. A. W. DUDLEY. Frankfort, January 12, 1848—797-11w-4f

Negro Man for Sale.

A LARGE and sprightly NEGRO MAN FOR SALE, having some knowledge of the use of rough tools and the Steam Engine. Enquire at this Office. A. W. DUDLEY. January 12, 1848—797-11w-4f

Taylor's Celebrated Female Bitters.

A Certain and Innocent Cure for Suppressed, Painful and Excessive Menstruation, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Barrenness, &c. THESE BITTERS have been used by Dr. Taylor in an extensive practice for twenty-seven years, and have recently been proven by many parts of the country to be the most valuable Medicine ever known for restoring female health. Females of every age will find them to be a never failing remedy in all cases of Deranged Menstruation, bringing about regular, easy, and healthy menstrual evacuations. In the critical periods of life, when there is an effort of nature either to set up or arrest the monthly sickness, they are essential to health, warding off Dropsies and Consumptions, which are so common to those stages of life. The general health is so improved by their use that Barrenness cannot exist under their influence. The Proprietor of this Medicine is confident in the belief that in every curable case, this Medicine, if fairly tried, will effect a cure; and all he asks is a trial. It is sold by all Dealers of Certificates, from both Male and Female, can be seen by calling on the Agents. Prepared by S. T. Wilson, Greensburg, Ky., and sold by numerous Agents throughout the country. For sale in Frankfort, Ky., at the Medical Emporium, by the Agent, A. MUSELL. Price One Dollar per Bottle. February 4, 1848—d

School Teacher Wanted.

PARENTS residing in the neighborhood of Steedman's Mill, wish to employ a SCHOOL TEACHER. Thirty Scholars can be had by a Teacher who can come well recommended; other need apply. To such an one, however, a liberal price will be given. Apply to E. & S. STEEDMAN. Feb. 2, 1848. 2 1/2 miles from Frankfort, on Elkhor.

Land for Sale.

General Advertisements.

HAIR'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR EPILEPTIC FITS, OR FALLING SICKNESS, CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, &c.

It is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It has been pronounced by the most eminent Physicians to be the only remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It has been pronounced by the most eminent Physicians to be the only remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has been used, it has effected a permanent cure. Col. Benson, of York, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than 9 years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mrs. J. Bradley, 111, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to Fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health after every other means had failed by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell Co., Alabama, who has been one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Curst G. Mayberry, formerly Postmaster at Line Mills, Crawford Co., Pa., now living in Erie Co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sorely afflicted with Fits, and he is now happy to state that by a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for a few months, he has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

FITS OF 25 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case of the son of WILLIAM SCORR, Esq., of Philadelphia, a member of the Medical Association of Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. Wm. SCORR's Letter to Doctors Evans & Hart—has been sent over three thousand dollars for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

Now, gentlemen, faith without works I do not believe in. To say that I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I have enclosed you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but that you will think this amount, and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you, but please accept this small token as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM SCORR.

TESTIMONY UPON TESTIMONY.

In reference to the almost miraculous cure of this truly wonderful Medicine, read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent Physicians in that place.

GUILFORD, OHIO, August 17th, 1846.

Brother laborer in the cause of Humanity:

Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all three of the patients. I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merits of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand.

I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) W. L. MONROE, M.D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES.

Have been received during the past year, in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Doctor Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. Hart, New York.

THOMAS & MILES, Agents, 147, Main, between 7th and 8th streets—129, Main, between 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS & MILES, Wholesale and Retail Agents for the South and West for the sale of DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for the cure of Epilepsy, to whom all communications in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post paid.

For sale at the COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, the Proprietors of which are sole Agents for Frankfort.

G. CHAFIN, Corner of 5th and Market streets, Agent for Louisville, Ky. January 13, 1848—6m

DR. LLOYD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT.

Constantly on hand, (at Wholesale and Retail), a full stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Glass Furniture, Paints, Varnishes, Dyes, &c. &c.

The purity and goodness of every article warranted. Frankfort, January 14, 1848.

Bacon College.

THE Trustees of BACON COLLEGE take pleasure in announcing to its friends and patrons, that the sum of \$11,000 has been raised, by voluntary subscriptions, to liquidate the debt due by said Institution, and that the same has been paid in full, and the Institution is now in possession of property necessary to its usefulness, which has cost about \$20,000, besides a nucleus of students, consisting of about \$2,500 in Northern Bank Stock, \$2,000 in Road Stock, donated by individuals, and from \$7,000 to \$8,000 in subscriptions, annually falling due.

They avail themselves of this occasion to tender to the friends and patrons of the Institution their grateful acknowledgments for the timely aid which their liberality and philanthropy have afforded, and which has been the means of saving from entire ruin, an Institution which has already done much to advance the standard of Literature and Science, and to confer their blessings upon many, some of whom are meritorious and deserving, but unable, otherwise, to prepare themselves for future usefulness in an elevated sphere.

They take this occasion to say, that the doors of this Institution have never been closed against the poor, because of their poverty. They sincerely hope that no necessity may ever exist to compel a different course.

As BACON COLLEGE may now be regarded as permanent, we solicit for it the continued aid of all its friends. Send up your young men, and entrust them to our care. We will do what we can, so to form their characters and cultivate their minds, as to make them ornaments to society, a blessing to their parents, and rich legacies to the age in which they may live.

Done by order of the Board, at Harrodsburg, the 8th day of January, 1848. SAM'L. AYRES, Clerk, pro tem.

January 12, 1848.—ds

South Frankfort Livery Stable.

ROBERT E. FINNELL,

HAS taken for a term of years, the large Frame Factory of John C. Henson, and is now fitting it out for the accommodation of those who may give him a call. He will give close attention, and hopes to share the benefit of the public patronage.

TERMS.

For keeping Horses by the year, \$50 00
By the month, 5 00
By the week, 1 25
By the day, 37
By the single night, 25

Stables for Vehicles or Horses for safety. Every description of Produce taken in and out of the stable during the season. South Frankfort, January 14, 1848.

Steam Engine for Sale.

I WILL SELL a small STEAM ENGINE, nearly new, on very accommodating terms. It is 6 1/2 inch Cylinder, 16 inch stroke, and all apparatus necessary for moving Machinery, except Boiler. It may be seen at my Steam Plant Dressing Manufactory, on Wilkinson street, near Judge Brown's, any person wishing an Engine, would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere. FRANKFORT, January 4, 1848. JACOB BEAVERSON.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

Colored Daguerreotype Portraits.

W. H. MCNECKIN, having just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with all the late improvements in the art, offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see specimens. Rooms on Ann Street, opposite the Weisiger House, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store. January 6, 1848.

Frankfort Advertisements.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY.

NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

BACHELOR & ROBERTSON, No. 4, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., ARE now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, CAPS, LADIES' SHOES, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of Goods usually kept in DRY GOODS HOUSES in this town.

We return our friends and customers our thanks for past favors, and respectfully invite them to call and examine OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. We pledge ourselves to sell as low as the lowest, to all who may favor us with their custom.

All kinds of Country Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Frankfort, October 7th, 1847—733—by

GENERAL AGENT.

WILLIAM F. LEATHERS,

General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands.

RESPECTFULLY informs those requiring such services performed, that he will take charge of any claims for collection in Kentucky, whether for Newspapers, Lawyers, Merchants, or Clerks. He will ride constantly, and during the season, every part of the State, and make faithful and prompt returns.

Refer to J. C. Swigert, J. C. Herndon, Esq., Frankfort, Ky. A. G. Hodges, William Tanner, 733—1f

CAPITAL HALL.

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway, Frankfort.

A. G. DILLON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that the Members of the Legislature, that he has purchased the above establishment, and is prepared to furnish gentlemen with every luxury of the season—such as

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, EGGS, &c. &c. Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Frankfort Clothing Store.

J. G. F. GRIMME.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of the same. He has on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

Which he sells equally as cheap as the same articles can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.

He has on hand a large quantity of GOODS, suitable for Gentlemen's wear, and having engaged the services of Mr. L. A. SPANGENBERG, an experienced Tailor, he can make any Garment, in the newest and most fashionable style.

He respectfully invites all to give him a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

His establishment is in DUDLEY'S CORNER ROOM, immediately opposite the Store of Ferguson & Macklin, and the Old Bank. Frankfort, January 13, 1848.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!!

WE invite the special attention of our friends in the town and country, and others visiting our town, to an examination of our STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c. Those wishing really good and cheap articles, will do well to give us a call. We have now on hand a large lot of GROCERIES—and a considerable quantity of STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c., consisting in part of

Cigars, Tobacco, Cheese, Butter, Crackers, Flour, Meal, &c. &c.

Also—HATS, CAPS, &c. BOOTS AND SHOES; SPUN COTTON, CASSIMERE, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, &c. All of which we will sell or Barter for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, on as good terms as any other regular House in town.

Broadway, opposite the Capital Square. Frankfort, January 20, 1848.—178

ROUGH AND READY HANDKERCHIEFS.

JUST received, a beautiful assortment, (all colors) of the above article, made entirely of Kentucky Silk, with a beautiful Portrait of the Old Hero. Price \$1. For sale by

BACHELOR & ROBERTSON, No. 4, St. Clair Street.

House and Sign Painting.

HAVING secured the services of J. ATKINSON, one of the best workmen in the West, I am now prepared to do all kinds of imitations of Woods and Marbles, Signs, Banners, and Transparencies, Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance Regalia, House, Signs of House, and Ornamental Painting. As I am determined to employ none but the best of workmen, and will warrant every job to be done in the best manner and of good materials, I solicit a share of patronage, and will attend to all business, and contracting, and will give satisfaction, and at Cincinnati prices.

Frankfort, Jan. 19, 1848.—16 s H. G. BANTA.

Frankfort Female Seminary.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. N. trust that the experience of more than thirteen years' constant teaching, will enable them to afford facilities for the improvement of the young Ladies, in a superior character. Therefore, in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they can render entire satisfaction to those who may entrust them with the education of their daughters.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged with the tuition of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.

(One half to be paid in advance.)

English, Drawing, &c. \$12, \$15 and \$20 00
French, Drawing and Painting, each, 25
Boarding, Washing, &c. 50 00

REFER TO—Gov. Wm. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Bullock, John F. Finnell, Esq., Col. James Devine, Esq., Judge J. M. Hewitt, Ex-Gov. T. Metcalfe.

January 4, 1848.—767—1f

DENTISTRY.

DRS. MAJOR & WARNER, Resident Dentists,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, in the various branches of their profession—such as the TEASING, FILLING, EXTRACTING AND INSERTION OF TEETH.

For the insertion of Teeth on Plate, no charge will be made unless entire satisfaction is given; and the public may rest assured that no exertions will be spared to render all of their operations as skillful as possible.

N. B. Persons are requested to call and have their Teeth examined free of charge. Specimens of work always open for inspection.

Office on the corner of Main and Ann Streets, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.

Frankfort, March 16, 1847—733—by

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE.

WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine, in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office on Main Street, immediately opposite Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store, and one door below James Burnes' Grocery Store.

June 9 1846—713—1f

DOCTORS PHYTHIAN & WATSON.

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY. DOCTOR PHYTHIAN will give his chief attention to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—branches of the profession in which he has been extensively engaged for eighteen years. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper. Office on the corner of St. Clair Street, near the Bank.

Frankfort, Kentucky, January 1, 1847

Fresh Family Flour.

20 BBLs. fresh Family Flour, a prime article, in store and for sale by

(Jan. 18, 1848.) GRAY & GEORGE.

Notions.

PURSES, Pocket Books, Parian Silk, Rings, Steel Beads and Tassels, Combs, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Steel Pens, Seal Wax, &c., for sale at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6.

Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING THE office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX.

Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

"This branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the 'Kentucky Justice,' by JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HERNDON.

"This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the Commonwealth office, and can also be had at Charles S. Birdwell & Co's., Lexington; W. M. Todd's, Frankfort; Morton & Griswold's, Louisville; Lewis Collins's, Maysville; Lyle & Walker's, Paris. Price \$3 50 per copy.

"Where ten persons will claim and remit Thirty dollars we will forward Ten copies, by the Carriers of the public books. We will have them well and carefully packed.

A. G. HODGES & Co. Frankfort, Ky., 1847.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co.,

At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's building, and one door below the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., have the pleasure of announcing another arrival of very superior Clothing of the latest style, and made of very superior

stock of all kinds. Their stock of Goods, consisting of every variety of ready-made Clothing, without exception, is of the best quality, and is manufactured under the supervision of an experienced Tailor, so that they will stand at all times, and they will do well to give us a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

Their stock consists of Coats, a la mode; Frock and Dress Coats of superior English and French Cloth, Beaver and Pilot Cloth Coats; Blanket Coats; French Cassimere Buckskin Coats; Tweed Cassimere and James Coats; Sack Coats of every variety, and at almost all prices. Yes, they have every variety, and at prices to suit the times: Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, and James Pantalons of all sizes and patterns; Linen Shirts made to order, various prices and styles; Hats and Caps; Drawers and Under Shirts; Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Fancy Scarfs; &c. &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of Superior Traveling Trunks, which they will sell on good terms.

S. W. & Co., grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to continue the policy of that patronage by strict attention to the wants of the people, and by sparing neither pains nor expense to supply those wants. They intend to keep at all times, on hand, a large stock of goods, cheap; they therefore invite all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

Frankfort, Ky., October 19, 1847—784—6m

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAUTILUS (MUTUAL LIFE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

THIS COMPANY, which confines its business exclusively to Life Insurance, has now been in operation two years and annually among them, whether the policy be issued for the first eight months it experienced no loss. Its losses for the whole time have been less than \$18,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$65,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guaranty capital of \$50,000, places the security of the Company on a basis so solid as no longer to admit of a rational doubt.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unique in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company in corporate form.

Two dividends of 50 per cent. each, on the amount of premiums received, in accordance with the provisions of the charter have been declared, and are credited to the accounts of the assured, and for which scrip certificates will be issued.

A dividend of 6 per cent. on the first year's premium has likewise been declared, payable in cash, to the holders thereof on demand at the office of the Company.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to \$30—a note for 40 per cent in interest at 6 per cent.—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected that the policy will survive to make 15 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

For policies granted for a limited term, the policy to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56
20	91	95	1 77
25	100	112	2 04
30	131	136	2 36
35	135	151	2 95
40	169	183	3 30
45	191	196	3 73
50	196	209	4 00
55	232	241	5 74
60	335	491	7 00

TRUSTEES.

A. M. Merchant, M. O. Roberts, Henry A. Nelson, O. Bushnell, C. F. Lindsey, Samuel C. Payson, Jonathan R. Herd, R. A. Reading, Robert B. Coleman, Wm. N. Seymour, James Harper, Spencer S. Benedict, John B. Bussing, John M. Nixon, Morris Franklin.

A. M. MERCHANT, President. R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

George Wilkes, M.D., 23 Light Street. Cornelius R. Bogert, M.D., 5 St. Marks Place.

SOLICITOR.

O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847. 763—by

November Report.

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 9, Wall Street, New York), has issued for the month of November, 1847, new Policies, viz: to

Merchants 17 Bankers 3 Mechanics 3 Clerks and Agents 6 Farmers and Planters 1 Marine and Boatmen 2 U. S. Marshal 1 Clergyman 2 Member of Congress 1 Judge 2 Gentlemen 2 Editor 1

Number of Policies issued, 71

A. M. MERCHANT, President. R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENE informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper. BLANK BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—772—1f

KANAWA SALT—80 barrels in store, for sale by